



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

[No. 2267.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
bought and purchased at the lowest limitation
on prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

CLARET, &c.
10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sirily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery.

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to
aid the funds of the Charitable Marine So-
ciety of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		2000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
80 —	30	—		2400
160 —	15	—		2400
320 —	7 1/2	—		2400
640 —	3 75	—		2400
1280 —	1 87 1/2	—		2400
2560 —	87 1/2	—		2400
5120 —	43 75	—		2400
10240 —	21 87 1/2	—		2400
20480 —	10 93 75	—		2400
40960 —	5 46 87 1/2	—		2400
81920 —	2 73 43 75	—		2400
163840 —	1 36 71 87 1/2	—		2400
327680 —	68 36 71 87 1/2	—		2400
655360 —	34 18 35 93 75	—		2400
1310720 —	17 9 17 46 87 1/2	—		2400
2621440 —	8 4 8 23 43 75	—		2400
5242880 —	4 2 4 11 21 87 1/2	—		2400
10485760 —	2 1 2 5 10 43 75	—		2400
20971520 —	1 0 1 2 5 21 87 1/2	—		2400
41943040 —	0 0 0 1 2 10 43 75	—		2400
83886080 —	0 0 0 0 1 5 21 87 1/2	—		2400
167772160 —	0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
335544320 —	0 0 0 0 0 1 5 21 87 1/2	—		2400
671088640 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1342177280 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 21 87 1/2	—		2400
2684354560 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
5368709120 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 21 87 1/2	—		2400
10737418240 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
21474836480 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
42949672960 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
85899345920 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
171798691840 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
343597383680 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
687194767360 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1374389534720 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
2748779069440 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
5497558138880 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
10995116277760 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
21990232555520 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
43980465111040 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
87960930222080 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
175921860444160 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
351843720888320 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
703687441776640 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1407374883553280 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
2814749767106560 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
5629499534213120 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
11258998136852480 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
22517996273704960 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
45035992547409920 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
90071985094819840 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
180143970189639680 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
360287940379279360 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
720575880758558720 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1441151761517116800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
2882303523034233600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
5764607046068467200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
11529214092136934400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
23058428184273868800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
46116856368547737600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
92233712737095475200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
184467425474190950400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
368934850948381900800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
737869701896763801600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1475739403727527603200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
2951478807455055206400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
5902957614910110412800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
11805915229820220825600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
23611830459640441651200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
47223660919280883302400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
94447321838561766604800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
188894643677123533209600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
377789287354247066419200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
755578574708494132838400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1511157149416988265676800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
3022314298833976531353600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
6044628597667953062707200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
12089257195335906125414400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
24178514390671812250828800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
48357028781343624501657600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
96714057562687249003315200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
193428115125374498006630400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
386856230250748996013260800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
773712460501497992026521600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
1547424921002995984053043200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
3094849842005991968106086400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
6189699684011983936212172800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
12379399368023967872424345600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
24758798736047935744848691200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
49517597472095871489697382400 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
99035194944191742979394764800 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
198070389888383485958789529600 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 43 75	—		2400
396140779776766971917579059200 —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

FROM THE COURIER.

A short view of what GEN. PINCKNEY has
done to merit the favor and confidence of
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

HE has served his country honourably, use-
fully and faithfully, as a Soldier, a Legislator,
and a Statesman.

He was one of the worthy Federalists who
produced and recommended the adoption of
our excellent Constitution, to the Citizens of
these United States :

He has at all times when occasions presented
themselves, displayed the most ardent love
of country, and the firmest attachment to that
glorious Instrument :

He rejoiced in common with all, (at a time
when a degree of enthusiasm pervaded Ame-
rica in favour of the French nation just emer-
ged from a state of vassalage,) that another
people had burst the fetters of despotism and
dared to be free. But—he continued his at-
tachment to them no longer than they adhered
to correct principles.

When ambassador to France, and applica-
tion was made to him for "*beaucoup d'argent*,"
as the price of negotiation, he exclaimed with
manly firmness, "*Millions for defence, not a
Cent for tribute!*"—After mentioning these,
it were perhaps a work of supererogation to
say what he has not done—but it may refresh
the memory of some.

Qui capit—ille facit.

He never fled panic-struck to any mountain,
or any other place, for refuge, when the coun-
try was invaded and ravaged by a cruel and
haughty foe.

He never forfeited his allegiance to his own
country by accepting *affiliation* in another.

He never listened to any proposition of the
French Directory for borrowing money from
the United States :

He never recommended such a loan :

He never said—"France wants money, and
must have it."

He never complimented and courted the
favour of the destroyer of liberty in Europe,
by telling him that his government was liberal
and "enlightened."

General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney is the
man who has done so much to deserve the
good opinion of his fellow citizens, and who
has not done any thing to deserve reprobation.

Citizens of the Union! look around you and
determine whether there is a man more fit to
be your President. He has *wisdom* to plan,
and *firmness* to pursue, ways and means to
extricate you from your present difficulties,
without committing the national honor.

His mind is too lofty and independent to be
worked upon by the threats or intrigues of any
foreign power.

He will never be guilty of any aberration
from the straight road of sound, enlightened and
judicious policy. All this we are warranted
in saying, and more, infinitely more, might
be said of him—but I am not the panegyrist
of General PINCKNEY. In truth, he re-
quires none—his character is of that order,
that if well considered, it must, by the force
of its own attraction, draw to itself our reve-
rence, our confidence and esteem.

A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

This is no allusion to Tom Paine—God
forbid that I should make even a negative
comparison between our illustrious country-
man and the Defamer of the Christian Religi-
on—although he is the intimate of the Presi-
dent.

FROM THE SAME.

Mr. John Randolph, on the floor of congress
said, "I wish the heads of departments had
seats on this floor: were this the case I would
immediately propound this question to one of
them (Madison): Did you, or did you not, in
your capacity of *public functionary*, tell me in my
capacity of a *public functionary*, that France
would not suffer Spain to settle her differenc-
es with us; that she wanted money, and we
must give her money, or take a Spanish and
French war!"

On the 5th December following, Mr. Gal-
latin, in his report to Congress, says, "a
credit of one million of dollars has been open-
ed in Holland to the ministers of the United
States appointed to treat with Spain." In no
subsequent report has the appropriation or ap-
plication of this money been stated. Whether
it went into the hands of France or Spain, is
left for the people to guess at. This far is
known: we had ministers in France & Spain,
but none in Holland; and if the money was
intended for Spain, it might as well have been
remitted there at once. But Bonaparte's bro-
ther was king of Holland!

Mr. Madison, the American secretary of
state, declared officially to Mr. Randolph, a
member of congress, that "France would not
suffer Spain to settle her differences with us."
What remonstrance has ever been made a-
gainst this insolent interference of Bonaparte?
Could Mr. Canning say to Mr. Madison—
"France would not suffer America to settle
her differences with us."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.—A generous
sympathy for the patriots of Spain, who are
gloriously struggling for the independence
of their country, should animate every A-
merican bosom. He, who is not lost to the
noblest feelings of the soul, will rejoice at
their victories, or mourn over their defeat.
—Even he, who is a stranger to the liberal
feeling of humanity, and who is governed
by the narrow views of self-interest, would,
it would be expected, exult in their success.
—Shall we not say, then that the ardent
wishes of every citizen of Independent A-
merica will accompany their arms in the glo-
rious contest? In this, declaration, we are
compelled to except the leaders of our ad-
ministration, and the miserable Editors by
whom they are supported.

It is an extraordinary and alarming fact,
that most of the democratic editors boldly
and virulently denounce the patriots of Spain
and warmly espouse the cause of their un-
principled oppressors. They attempt to
justify the emperor of France in waging an
exterminating war upon a friendly and un-
offending nation—in seizing its territories;
stealing away and dethroning its rulers;
robbing it of its treasures; destroying its
moral and political institutions which had
existed for ages, butchered its inhabitants,
and usurping its government. Instead of
breaking the rod of the oppressor and set-
ting the captive free, they would, if in their
power, rivet on the devoted neck of Spain
the chains of foreign servitude, and exter-
minate that noble race of patriots, who are
resolved to perish, or maintain their nation-
al independence. The wishes and interest
of Bonaparte appear to be the dearest ob-
jects of their affections. His cause, it would
seem, has become theirs; and whether he
destroys the republics of Holland, Italy, or
Switzerland; or overthrows the monarchies
of Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Portugal,
or Spain—whether he annihilates the mo-
narchy of England, or crushes the republic
of America, they would rejoice in his un-
hallowed victories, and shout Hosannas to
the mighty conqueror.

While the government of France main-
tained the semblance of republicanism, they
could carry forever on their lips the syren
song of "liberty and equality;" but now
they applaud the energy, and rejoice in the
strides, of military despotism. They could
then weep over poor "suffering humanity,"
but now they shut the bowels of their com-
passion against a brave people, who have
the spirit to sacrifice their lives for the in-
dependence of their country—a people who
have the courage to place their unshielded
breasts as a bulwark against the infuriated
hordes of a foreign tyrant. They could
then exhaust their lungs in advocating uni-
versal freedom; but now they would de-
precate the general emancipation of Europe
from Gallic thralldom, and hail, as a jubi-
lee, the day which should fix universal do-
mination in the blood-stained and desolating
hands of Napoleon.

This, fellow-citizens, is no exaggeration
of the truth. It is a fact which should
rouse your deepest apprehensions, that you
have amongst you, men who dare to de-
nounce the pure and exalted spirit of patri-
otism, and advocate *passive obedience* and
non-resistance to a foreign aggressor.

Do you ask where they are?

They are at the head of the presses which
support the administration of your govern-
ment; nay, some of them, at least, are
appointed by your executive to offices in
your army of high responsibility and im-
portance.

Do you ask who they are?

They are generally the veriest refuse and
sweepings of European jails—notorious for
their foreign attachments and malignant
prejudices. They are men who were aiding,
supporting and abetting your enemies, while
you were struggling for your freedom; and
who would again aid, support and abet
your enemies, were the armies of France
to invade your shores. They are men,
who, if not dandled on the knee of revolu-
tionary France and educated in the school
of Condorcet and Robespierre, early imbibed
their hatred of rational liberty, their
distortion of moral principle, and their
love of power and of havoc, of plunder
and oppression. They are men who justi-
fied every change of government in France,
and palliated every enormity committed by
her, on the devoted nations of Europe.—
They are men who have transferred their
attachment, if any they had, from the cause
of humanity and freedom to the power and
interest of Bonaparte, and have followed
at his heels, chanting his praise, at every
step in his rapid march to universal domi-
nion.

With such men, cherished and fostered
in the bosom of your republic—with such
men, encouraged and supported by an ad-

ministration long since palpably swayed by
the nod of Napoleon—we repeat it, with
such men at the head of our public presses,
can you cease, fellow-citizens, to tremble
for the approaching destiny of your coun-
try? Will you suffer yourselves to be longer
deceived by such men, whilst, by their se-
ducing efforts, the republic is ripening for
destruction? Were the poor Spaniards to be
subdued, and England to fall amidst the
crush of nations, how long would the U.
States escape the general carnage? Think
not that your liberties alone would be pre-
served. The feet of those who had buried
the independence and freedom of other na-
tions, would be at your door to entomb
yours also. The constitution of your coun-
try, the form of your government, the civil
and religious rights inherited from your no-
ble ancestors, would be suddenly destroyed,
and that without remedy. The men who
now recommend *non-resistance* and *passive
obedience* to the people of Spain, would
teach the same ignoble lesson to you. They
would distract your councils, palsy your ef-
forts, and hurry you into that tremendous
vortex of oppression, which would then
have engulfed the world.

Fellow-citizens, awake betimes. Shake
off the fetters by which you are bound.—
Withhold your confidence from men who
are unworthy to possess it. Let your con-
fidence in your rulers also, be measured by
their integrity and their patriotism, their
capacity and their faithfulness. Suffer not
yourselves to be led blindfold to ruin. Ever
you are aware of it, you may be bound
hand and foot and delivered over to the op-
pressor. Search for the hidden sources of
those measures which injure and afflict you;
which abridge your rights, and drag you to
the verge of despotism. Exert your con-
stitutional privileges while they are within
your reach. Place your confidence in men
who will not betray your interests; who
will remove the evils under which you
struggle; who will revive the hopes of a
distressed and desponding community; who
will fortify every point of attack from a-
broad; who will call the resources of your
country into prudent and prosperous action
for your defence; restore the tarnished
character of your country to its former elevated
standard, and protect, at every hazard, your
national independence and your individual
freedom.

From the Federal Republican.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

"In this state of things, our first duty
was to withdraw our seafaring citizens and
property from abroad, and to keep at home
resources so valuable at all times, and so
essential if resort must be had to force."—
Jefferson.

The first avowed object of the embargo
was to protect our seafaring citizens, and to
secure our property from falling into the
hands of our enemies, giving to the mea-
sure entirely a defensive character. That it
was an offensive act, calculated to irritate
that government against which it was thought
to operate most severely, was always stren-
uously denied by its authors, and it was
contended that as an independent nation,
competent to pursue measures for our own
security and interest, we had a right to re-
sist within ourselves, and no offence could
reasonably be taken. Such was the lan-
guage of democrats when the embargo was
first laid, and after a lapse of eight months
of experiment, and the measure assuming a
vast variety of appearances, and being ex-
tended as the greatest effort of human wis-
dom, calculated to answer so many whole-
some purposes, we are now told by Mr.
Jefferson, that it was merely a measure of
defence. What strange inconsistency! How
often have we been stunned with de-
mocratic vociferations of the energy, the
intrepidity of the measure, intended to con-
strain England, and force from her a con-
cession of those just demands, which more
mild appeals had failed to obtain. In
the fulness of their fancied dignity and
courage, the nation was assured that the
embargo would never be raised until Eng-
land was compelled to abandon the system
of policy pursued by her ministry; thus
converting the embargo into an *offensive*
act of retaliation, whilst we passed over in
silence the nefarious outrages of France,
who was the original aggressor, and the sole
cause of the contention between Great Bri-
tain and the United States. But a distinct
ground of complaint, which gave an entire
new character to their measure, grew out
of the several unnecessary, arbitrary, and se-
vere supplemental provisions to the act,
which were not wanting for the protection of
our seamen and the security of our property,
but were solely intended to distress England,
by starving her dependencies. Surely Mr.
Jefferson cannot suppose the people of the
United States as easily deceived, as to be-
lieve it was necessary to interrupt the inland

commercial intercourse between our
states, as well as to destroy the coasting trade
in order to protect our seamen and our
property. Many things more glaringly
absurd and untrue have been believed, be-
cause Mr. Jefferson said them, but the
ings and sufferings of the people, as
in the detection of this pitiful attempt at
position. The truth is and we trust will
people without a single exception, will be
come sensible of it before the summer ses-
sion, that this measure was intended for
commencement, to involve us in a war
England, and every subsequent act of ad-
ministration, taken in connexion with it,
position which has been practised upon the
people by the different messengers sent to
Europe, who were confined by their mis-
patches to France, clearly evinces the
sire of our rulers to provoke a rupture
England. Upon this point, we have no
doubt, but one opinion will be entertained
when some secrets shall be revealed
wrapped up in impenetrable mystery.

Again:

"How long this course may be pro-
tracted to a more serious appeal must depend
on the wisdom of the legislature."—
Jefferson's letter.

The "*serious appeal*" which his excel-
lency speaks of, the plain construction and
common sense of every man will tell him is
WAR. We have it then under Mr. Jef-
son's own hand, that a war is the only
condition upon which the embargo will be
relaxed. That the measure, relentless and
distressing as it is in its operation, will be
severed in until the sense of the nation
shall express its preference to a more "seri-
ous appeal." Placing its continuance upon
this issue, is equivalent to declaring
perpetual. This will not be denied, as
war will immediately succeed its removal,
and it is not to be presumed that a war
be hazarded until the nation is placed in
state of defence. Has Mr. Jefferson em-
ployed the time which we have gained by
negotiation in placing the country in a state
of security? Unless other means are re-
sorted to, to raise money to fortify our
port towns, and to make other requisite pre-
parations for war, our treasury is too much
exhausted to furnish supplies. The
money which has been left after defraying
the expense of futile experiments and
speculations, was using at the time
Mr. Jefferson was writing to the
Hampshire in building a navy to enforce the
provisions of the embargo, and secure its po-
pularity—a navy which will be of no ser-
vice in the event of a war, as it is exclusively
confined to the lakes! In short, Mr. Jef-
son's letter will produce but one belief, and
that is, that as far as his influence will
prevail with congress, it will be employed to
make the embargo perpetual, and accomplish
a favorite scheme of our rulers, the annu-
lation of commerce.

"The Embargo is approved of and
admitted to with cheerfulness by the great
body of our real citizens."—Jefferson.

Mr. Jefferson has asserted with confidence
that a large majority of the "*real*" citizens
submit with cheerfulness to a measure
which almost every well meaning man
probates in a tone of loud and incessant
dignation. We do not undertake to say pre-
cisely what his excellency means by "*real*
citizens" but we will venture to predict that
whatever meaning reason and fair consi-
deration shall attach to this, and other parts
of this valuable communication to the Legi-
slature of New Hampshire, if it suits his
purposes, he will shuffle and prevaricate,
will shelter himself under equivocal and am-
biguous expressions, which never fail to be
bound in state papers penned by this in-
genious disciple of Machiavel. Whether
Jefferson uses the word "*real*," as synony-
mous with "*naturalized*," or in contradistin-
tion to "*bad*" or "*unworthy*," or whether it
meant real native born citizens of America
is—of little or no importance. Be it as
may this indirect denunciation of every man
who is opposed to the embargo, who pre-
sumes to question the wisdom of his
experiments, will be thoroughly comprehended
by every man who deals not in guile
and prevarication. This is Mr. Jefferson's
boasted republicanism; he denounces as
unworthy every free-man who dares to com-
plain of his sufferings, who is indiscreet
enough to murmur when he sees ruin and
beggary staring him in the face, who ex-
cises the right of political enquiry, and pro-
nounces opinions formed by experience.
Mr. Jefferson is deceived in his calculation,
if he supposes the people of this country
blindly devoted to whatever scheme and
visionary speculations may have their origin
in the disturbed imagination of a crafty
politician.

We rejoice, however, that anxious as the
excellency may have been to give vent to
doubtful expressions, to the rage excited by
the discontent of the people, there is no

opinion in his letter intelligible to the mean-
est understanding. He has declared in plain
terms, that it would be unwise for this
country ever again to recur to foreign na-
tions for the conveniences and comforts of
life; that is, it would be unwise ever to raise
the embargo. That the President's inten-
tion should be known is a fortunate circum-
stance, as in several states it will be the
means of fairly testing the popularity of the
act, and of ascertaining the will of the peo-
ple. We venture to assert, we should have
seen a very different issue of the election in
New-York, had this letter been published a
few months earlier. The people have been
cajoled into a belief that the embargo was
a temporary measure, and therefore they
supported the executive in what they be-
lieved it possible might benefit the country.
But finding, after a long and severe trial,
that instead of benefit, nothing but ruin and
misery have followed, and that no limits
are to be assigned to their sufferings, it is
madness to suppose they will consent to
their own ruin. There is but one thing left,
for the people to save themselves, every o-
ther retreat is cut off—they must dismiss
their unfaithful rulers, and employ new
ones. If, after the experience they have
had, they still think fit to confide their in-
terest and safety to the care of weak and im-
provident rulers, their sufferings will here-
after be imputable to their own blindness
and folly. We all admit that the embargo
is a severe and ruinous measure, and most
of us that it is unwise. If, notwithstanding
we vote for men at the ensuing election who
approve the measure, our sufferings are of
our own seeking, and we cannot expect,
and do not deserve to be relieved from them.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

We were yesterday favored with the fol-
lowing letter, received by the brig Neptune
from Trinidad.—The account of the amputa-
tion of Bonaparte's arm, the destruction
of Murat and his army at Madrid, &c. seems
rather incredible, but there is, notwithstand-
ing, a possibility of its being true.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Trinidad, to his friend in New-York dated
Aug. 1.

"This moment a launch has arrived from
Barcelona in which several intelligent Span-
iards have come up.

"Here is the news I have from one of
them who left Carracas nine days ago only.

"At Carracas much French blood has
been spilled—and the survivors of all sizes,
ages and descriptions, have been imprisoned
and flogged.—The general French officer,
who was sent out to take command of the
province, offered some insult to Capt. Bea-
ver of the Acasta frigate ashore; he was
instantly cut down by a Spanish officer who
was present, and the populace tore him to
pieces. Some others also suffered, and the
whole would have been cut up into tasajo
(jerk beef) had it not been for the inter-
ference of the Acasta's officers. They are
however all in the cizematties and well se-
cured in irons.

"Dispatches had reached Carracas of e-
leven days later than the letters from Lord
Collingwood; and it is believed there that
the Spaniards have destroyed every French-
man in Spain. Murat and the whole army
at Madrid—Duhem and the division at Bar-
celona—the garrisons which had treachously
possessed themselves of Pampeluna and
Navarra; all have been butchered. They
have forced Bayonne, and rescued the Royal
Family who were there detained prisoners,
and not sent into France as Bonaparte
designedly published. Bonaparte had or-
dered the Royal Family of Spain to be dis-
patched by his mamlukes at the last ex-
tremity, but they had not time to even begin
the work of murder. They were preserved
it is said, by the French inhabitants of Bay-
onne until the Spaniards got possession of
their prison.

"Bonaparte's arm had been amputated in
consequence of the wound he received from
the Duke de Infantado on the Spaniards at-
tacking Bayonne.

"The same sentiment of detestation of
the French pervades the whole Spanish na-
tion from the prince to the peasant."

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Yesterday arrived, British schooner, Nan-
cy Turner, 27 days from Tortola.

The Nancy is a prize vessel and for-
merly belonged to Newbern, N. C.

Also, brig Aurora, Pickel, which was
bound from hence to Havana; off the Hole
in the Wall, was boarded by a British sloop
of war, had her papers endorsed and order-
ed for Halifax, or Bermuda—put on board
four Spanish prisoners belonging to a feluca,
which she had captured 10 days before
loaded with indigo, &c. from La Vera Cruz

and owned by one of the Spaniards on board
the Aurora.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Arrived, schr. Alert, Capt. Davidson, from
St. Jago, last from Jamaica, 30 days, where
she had been sent by the British brig Phipps,
Captain Bell, and after trial cleared on pay-
ing her own costs—captors appealed.

Flour was retailing for 27 to 30 dollars, and
rice \$ 7 50.

KINGSTON, July 29.

Recent advices from St. Jago de Cuba, re-
present the French inhabitants at that place to
have been lately thrown into great consterna-
tion, in consequence of the events in Spain.
Fearful of the Spaniards being about to com-
pel them to leave that island, they had all
retired to their houses and armed themselves
in the best manner possible, determined to
resist every effort to expel them. A double
Spanish guard was kept throughout the town,
and it was thought that serious commotions
would arise between the subjects of the two
nations.

SPANISH PROVINCES.

We have in our possession an official docu-
ment, that will convey an idea of the extent
of the commerce of those provinces, from
which we are so ridiculously excluded by the
Embargo. This document relates to the port
of Vera Cruz only.

Imported into Vera Cruz in 1804.
From Spain. In goods the pro-
duce or manu-
facture of Spain \$10,412,323
In foreign goods,
mostly English 4,493,736
From the Colonies of Spain 1,619,682
\$16,523,742

Exported from Vera Cruz in 1804
To Spain \$18,033,371
To Spanish colonies, 3,424,511
\$21,457,882

We have a list of every article imported and
exported, and note that the amount of exports
in gold and silver coin is \$16,887,859. We
observe also that there were exported in the
same year, 21,371 sacks of flour, equal to a-
bout 12,000 barrels.

In the above, the royal trade is not includ-
ed. In the same year, there were imported,
for the royal account 20,000 quintals of quick-
silver, and exported for the same account,
13,500,000 dollars in coined gold and silver,
and 3080 quintals of copper, there are be-
sides various minor articles of import and ex-
port.

Norfolk paper.

The important events which a few weeks
have brought to our knowledge, and the
still more important, which may be antici-
pated, fill the mind with astonishment. The
perseverance of Great Britain, the gallant
spirit of the king of Sweden and his brave
subjects, and the patriotism of the Spaniards,
have arrested the frightful march of univer-
sal despotism, and given to the nations of
Europe a moment for reflection. This they
appear disposed to improve.—The tyrant of
the world will have to contend against the
united efforts of insulted and injured Eu-
rope. A dawn of better times, which pro-
mises security to the independence of nations
and repose to suffering humanity, is opening
on the civilized world. The philanthropist
indulges with pleasing sensations, the pros-
pect of happiness to all nations. America
may hope for a relief from those burthens,
under which our country is sinking. The
impolicy of the embargo is more clearly de-
monstrated by these events, although they
were not to be foreseen in their full extent
yet some of them were to be expected. We
never for a moment doubted, that the suffer-
ings of the continent of Europe, would in
some shape or other seek for relief. Al-
though there may be no limitation to un-
principled ambition, human patience can-
not be urged beyond a certain point.

In this great crisis, how pleasing it would
be if men of all parties, laying aside their
differences upon general subjects would u-
nite their efforts, and procure the suspension
or repeal of a measure, from which we daily
experience distress, which increases with its
duration. At a moment when we would
invite harmony, we feel it a duty to abstain
from copious animadversions on the impoli-
cy of the embargo, as an original measure,
but surely many circumstances existed at the
time it was imposed, and furnished reasons
to its advocates which no longer exist.

The moment is important, and much
will unavoidably be lost by delay. The ac-
tivity of commerce in Europe, will deprive
us of the few mariners we have left, these
poor fellows may truly be called, "fish out
of the water"—they cannot live out of their
element; they will not starve, and if they

cannot find employment at home they will
find it abroad. A considerable portion of
our produce is perishable, and if not expen-
ded now, might as well rot. By withholding
our provisions, they will be lost, because if
those who would consume them, are at
"short allowance," now, they will not eat
double allowance when our embargo is rais-
ed. By continuing the embargo, Spain,
Portugal, and the other nations of Europe,
will get supplied with East and West-India
produce from England and from the colo-
nies, so that when our suffering merchants
go forward with their East and West India
goods, instead of finding good markets to
compensate them in part for all their los-
ses, produced by the embargo, they will
find the markets stocked plentifully, and
themselves forstalled. We have a longwin-
ter approaching, how a number of poor per-
sons, are to provide for themselves and their
families, no one can say. They can only
be supported by their labor. If the embargo
is not taken off before the meeting of con-
gress, it will be the middle of November,
before it can be raised. By this the indus-
trious mechanic will have only the fruits of
a few weeks labor for the procurement of
money to provide his next years provisions,
his fuel, clothing, &c. Every one says the
embargo will be off when congress meets,
what then will be gained by not removing it
now? Much will certainly be lost.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

Removal.

The subscriber has removed his store to a
situation near the south corner of King and
Alfred-streets, where he proposes to keep a
constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Flour,
Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chop'd Rye, Salt,
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, best Vinegar,
Soap, Candles, &c. which he will sell on the
usual terms.

George Drinker.

9th month, 2d. eo3w

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
2500 feet BLACK WALNUT PLANK,
one inch thick to three.

ALSO,
SCANTLING, of different sizes—all of
which are of good quality and will be sold
low for cash.

Charles Scott.

September 2. eo1f

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

No postponement on account of
the weather.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

(NEVER PERFORMED HERE.)

On Saturday Evening, September 3,

Will be presented a celebrated Comedy in 3 acts,

CALLED

The Merry Wives of Windsor.

(Written by Shakespeare.)

Sir John Falstaff,	Mr. Warren.
Fenton,	Mr. Cone.
Justice Shallow,	Mr. Eriens.
Master Slender,	Mr. Francis.
Mr. Page,	Mr. Miller.
Mr. Ford,	Mr. McKenzie.
Sir Hugh Evans,	Mr. Jefferson.
Doctor Caius,	Mr. Blisset.
Host,	Mr. Cross.
Bardolph,	Mr. Wilmot.
Nym,	Mr. Jacobs.
Pistol,	Mr. Seymour.
Simple,	Mr. Bray.
Robin, Falstaff's page,	Mast. Scrivener,
Rugby,	Mr. Harris.

Mrs. Ford,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Mrs. Page,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Ann Page,	Miss Hunt.
Mrs. Quickly,	Mrs. Francis.

To which will be added, A Grand Pantomime
in three acts, called,

Hercules and Omphale.

THE PANTOMIME UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. FRANCIS.

ACT FIRST.

The PALACE of Omphale, Queen of Ly-
dia, seated on her Throne, surrounded by
Virgins, GRAND PROCESSIONS of the
Princes of Dacia, and Mycene, who come in
Superb Chariots to demand the hand of Om-
phale in marriage.

Prince of Mycene,	Mr. Cone.
Prince of Dacia,	Mr. McKenzie.
Ambassadors,	Messrs. Francis & Blisset.

Omphale,	Mrs. Wilmot.
First Nymph,	Mrs. Jefferson.
2d. Nymph, (with a Song)	Mrs. Seymour.

Knights, Messrs. Harris, Bray, Seymour, &c.

JOVE'S EAGLE DESCENDS,

Bearing a tessalon with a label

"Hercules is doomed the slave of Omphale."
Hercules comes clothed in the skin of a
Nemean Lion, attended by Iolaus, he offers
presents to Omphale, which are well receiv-
ed.

Hercules,	Mr. C. Ross.
Iolaus,	Mr. Miller.

The two princes renew their suit, but are
rejected, they quit the palace, attended by
their respective trains. Hercules takes leave
of Omphale. She orders her nymphs to pre-
pare for the chase.

Act 2d. A Forest. The robber Cacus, (a
monster with three heads) who had desolated
the adjacent country, hearing the sound of
horns, lays in wait for his prey.

Cacus, Mr. Jacobs.

Scene 2d. The Cave of Cacus. The ri-
val princes are seen passing thro' the woods.
Omphale and her train appear returning from
the chase. The princes retire and plan to
seize her. Cacus enters and forces her into
his cave—closes the iron doors forged by his
father Vulcan. Hercules pursues to relieve
her, but is attacked by the Princes and their
attendants, with whom he fights until almost
vanquished, he prays to Jupiter; when a storm
arises—the Princes retire, Hercules gains the
mouth of the cavern, and shelters from the
storm; screams are heard from the inside of
the cavern—the Prince of Dacia carrying off
Omphale, the Prince of Mycene attacks and
kills him, and escapes with Omphale; the
storm ceases. Hercules attempts to force o-
pen the doors of the cave, finding it impos-
sible, he climbs to the top of the cave, tears up
the earth and rocks, till he unroofs the cave,
from which issues fire and smoke, he plung-
es in and drags out Cacus—fight between him
and Cacus—Hercules leaves him dead, and
pursues the Prince of Mycene to the top of a
mountain, then seizes and dashes him into
the sea. He releases Omphale and carries
her off in triumph.

Act 3. The Palace of Love; a statue of
Cupid; Hercules, fatigued with the toils of
the battle, lays down to repose on a couch,
and Omphale remains to watch his slumbers,
she kneels to the statue of Cupid, the statue
becomes animated.

Cupid, Master Scrivener.
Hymen descends in Clouds, which dispersing
discovers the

TEMPLE OF JUNO.

Hymenial Procession. Marriage of Her-
cules and Omphale. Cupid crowns them
with wreaths, and the Pantomime concludes
with

A GARLAND DANCE.

Doors to be open at 6, and performance
to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy
five cents, gallery fifty cents.

Box Tickets to be had at the bar of
Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the
Daily Gazette.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable
Marine Society Lottery, now
drawing, for sale at the office
of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
price Five Dolls. & Seventy five
cents. A regular list of the
drawing will be received and in-
formation given gratis to those
who purchase tickets.

August 9.

For Sale,

A WAGGON and FOUR HORSES.—
The waggon is in good order with a co-
ver and the harness new. They will be sold
together or separate, for cash or a short credit.
Apply to

John Ball, jun.

September 1. 3r

ON the first day of this month a young
Negro Man named JERRY absconded
from my plantation in the upper end of Fair-
fax county—he has been seen at different
times in this town; it is supposed that he is
harbored by some person or persons in it—
he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, strong
made, very thick lips, large eyes, a sore upon
one of his legs, occasioned by a burn. I will
give 5 Dollars for apprehending and deliver-
ing him to me, and a further sum of 10 Dol-
lars for convicting, by proper testimony, the
person or persons who have harbored him.

Jas. Keith.

August 24. wmkth

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient well finished HOUSE, now
occupied by the subscriber, with an extensive
Garden, situated in a desirable part of the
town, on the upper end of King-street, near
good water. The above property is well cal-
culated to accommodate a genteel family.—
For further particulars apply to

William N. Mills.

September 1. 2aw3w

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

To Religious Denominations in general, but to the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in particular.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
WEEKLY PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY.
BY W. A. RIND,
Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia.

THE Editor begs leave to offer this Work to the attention and patronage of the Methodist Society in particular, not only because it is thought proper to give it a decided character, but because the Connection at present have no religious vehicle of the kind, nor have they had since the discontinuance of their Magazine, which was published some years ago.

Both the Presbyterians and Episcopalians have under their patronage monthly publications devoted to the same subjects proposed to be embraced by this work.

The Editor, however, flatters himself that this publication will possess some advantages over those that are only issued monthly, in furnishing earlier religious intelligence, and he hopes it will afford greater satisfaction to Readers in general, as in such works the same subjects and accounts are continued in a series of numbers.

But since this work is to be devoted to the interest of religion, both in its doctrine and experience, and will likewise include the subject of morality, we think it entitled to the greater attention; and we wish it to be distinctly understood, that as it has for its object the diffusion of religious information, the subject of Politics will not be introduced.

In the scripture sense of the term, RELIGION embraces not only what we are to believe, but more especially what we must experience of its great truths in our hearts. MORALITY implies not only that men should do no harm, but that they should be actively and zealously engaged in acts of benevolence and works of righteousness. It would then appear that Religion consists in what we believe and experience, and Morality in that Faith and Experience reduced into practice. True Religion and Morality go hand in hand, and mutually support each other: Where there is not Morality, there cannot be Religion, and we are disposed to think likewise that there cannot be genuine Morality without Religion. Instead then of drawing our ideas of Morality from principles founded on natural right, let us look to a higher source—to RELIGION—and to that Religion taught by our Lord Jesus Christ. RELIGION alone has power to persuade with celerity, because it excites passion while it informs the understanding;—because it alone has the means of rendering obvious what it recommends;—because it speaks in the Name of God, and it is easy to inspire respect for him whose power is every where evident to the eyes of the simple and discerning;—to the eyes of children and men of mature understanding.

It will be expected that the religious part of the Community in particular will patronize a publication of this kind. It claims the attention and support of religious denominations of all descriptions, not only as subscribers, but as contributors of Essays and Communications on the subjects it proposes to embrace. Almost every political publication has met with generous patronage—and to such, religious characters have not failed to contribute their part. But while they have thus aided in diffusing political information, they will not surely reflect on their profession, by withholding from this their influence and support.

But we think this work forcibly recommends itself to the attention of the enlightened Politician. That man does not deserve the name of Politician, who is unconscious of the influence of Religion and Morality upon the good government and happiness of society. Weak, indeed, are the restraints of human laws, and honor, unaided by the obligations and precepts of Religion, upon the ambition and avarice of wicked men. Without the influence of Religion, these passions may be expected to triumph over the law and every principle of justice.

The "Religious Repository" will be a collection of original and well selected pieces on Religion and Morality, and will serve likewise to record the revivals of Religion, particularly at Camp-Meetings, and also to preserve a short account of the Lives, Sayings, and Deaths, of eminently pious Characters—and thus shall we "gather up the fragments, and nothing will be lost."

In addition it will contain select and original pieces of Natural History, together with instructive and pleasing Anecdotes.

The Editor has already engaged the assistance of his religious friends, as well of the Ministry as others; and he particularly requests the Travelling and Local Preachers of the Connection to forward to him, from time to time, such Communications as may be embraced within the general objects of the work.

August 28, 1808.

CONDITIONS.

This Work will be published weekly, on a half sheet, in an octavo form, on good paper, with a new and handsome type. Subscribers in the Town and City will be served by a car-

rier, and those at a distance will receive it by mail, they paying the Postage. But any other mode suggested by subscribers, will be adopted, provided it does not occasion expence to the Publisher.

The Price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars per Annum, payable half yearly by those in the District and by those at a distance in advance. Any person sending Five Dollars, shall have three copies.

There will occasionally be added in the course of the year, (without charge) as many half sheets as will increase the Work to a volume of at least 500 pages.

The Paper shall begin on the first of November, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained to justify the Editor in commencing the publication.

We, whose names are underwritten, testify, that we know William A. Rind to be an acceptable and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and feel no hesitation in recommending the above proposed publication to the patronage of our Societies in general, and to those of them in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, in particular.

THOMAS SARGEANT,
JOSHUA WELLS.

Printers of Newspapers in the United States, will confer a favor by inserting the above, which shall be reciprocated when occasion offers.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to Philip Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

July 11.

Just Received from Boston,

MOULD CANDLES in boxes
Soap in do.
Nova-Scotia smoked Herrings in do.
A good assortment of mens' coarse Shoes
Boys coarse and fine do.
Womens' lined and bound Leather do.
Misses' and childrens' do. do.
Skiing and Bridle Leather for saddlery
Small cut Tacks for do.
Wax Calf-Skins and Bootlegs
Essence of Spruce in pots, with directions for making the beer.
Bottled Cider in boxes, two years old and very excellent.
New England Cheese uncommonly good
Tongues and Sounds in kegs
Pickling Vinegar
Tamarinds—and a variety of other articles on hand—all of which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

August 26.

Wines for Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

6 pipes old London Particular Madeira WINE.
4 ditto new ditto ditto.
6 ditto old Port.
25 quarter casks Malaga.
50 quarter casks Lisbon.
20 boxes brown Soap.
50 ditto Mould Candles.

Bryan Hanfton.

August 6.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1808.

WAS committed to the Jail of this county a NEGRO BOY, as a Runaway—he says he is the property of a Mr. Landon Carter, of Prince William county, about 8 miles from Centreville—he is about 11 or 12 years of age, has on blue clothes.—The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jas. Campbell, Jailor.

August 15.

An excellent Cook for Sale.

FANNY, the property of the late James Murray, jun. will be exposed to public sale before the tavern of George Williams, in the town of Dumfries, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Fanny is an excellent cook, sempstress, washer-woman, and house-servant, and will be a valuable acquisition in any family.—Credit will be given until the raising of the Embargo, should that event occur within six months; otherwise the purchaser will have six months credit on giving bond with approved security, the bond to bear interest from date if not punctually paid to.

V. Peyton, Ex'r.

Stafford, Aug. 13. (22)

RECEIVED TO DAY,

1 hhd. first quality Muscovado Sugar,
2 do. do. Havanna,
7 tierces new Rice,
ON HAND,
3,000 cwt. very nice BACON,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Porter in barrels,
SHOES and TRUNKS, a general assortment as usual.

E. GILMAN.

August 3.

d3t 1aw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Torquoy, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFREY,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Roswaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, squatted by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brockett.

June 1.

The subscriber will sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

1aw

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STS.
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES,
SPIRITS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medee laret, in cases, a dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leipor's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn: warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; stant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each in dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King a street, has received in addition to his former stock, A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

TEAS,
particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINE &

Madeira,
Bisullos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipr and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, Holland indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leipor's snuff, Muster's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

On

At the

A Vari

Partic

the bills

which at

which a

viewed a

and price

TH

and Fisk

sent.

The l

acted by

April 1

19 Cas

London

Marsal

A few

Spanish

Co

June 2

Sc

For the p

aid the

sixty of

1 pri

1 —

2 —

10 —

30 —

200 —

300 —

5000 —

1 First

1 —

1 —

1 —

1 —

1 —

1 —

1 Las

6168 Pri

832 Blai

From th

there are l

that the pr

tion.

The draw

the 24th of

ed in ven v

for sale at

the drawi

examined

New York

ets in this

Orders

ing the c

attended t

their fate.

July 13

Is

That he m

about on

at recti-

STI

COPPER

nizes—A

—and lik

SMITH

A two

of Prince

at as and

on

Sixty

of King

tween P

The

Brass,

Copper

Augu